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Venice, August 16. N. S.

WE have received repeated Advices, by Veſſels arrived from the Levant, that the Plague rages exceedingly at Smirna and the Neighbouring Places; but that it has entirely ceaſed at Dulcigno. Letters from Conſtantinople of the 5th of the laſt Month adviſe, that the Grand Signior had received an Expreſs from the Cham of Tartary, with an account of a great Battel between the Tartars and Muſcovites, wherein the Tartars were defeated with the Loſs of fourteen thouſand Men. The Cham earneſtly requeſted the Grand Signior to ſend him Succours; and, in compliance with his Deſire, ſeveral Tranſports are already ſent with Recruits to his Aſſiſtance, and had alſo ordered moſt of the Forces they had in Aſia to march towards the Frontiers of Muſcovy. Monſieur Mocenigo is preparing to embark for Conſtantinople, with the Character of Envoy from this Republick to that Port. They write from Rome, that the Court had Advice from Madrid, that the Duke of Anjou had forbid the Clergy in Spain to execute any Mandate, receive any Bulls, or even to correſpond with the Court of Rome. The Pope appeared very much diſtreſſed at theſe Proceedings. The Marquis de Prié, and the Senators Carovelli and Sardini have proteſted in the Names of his Imperial Majeſty, the King of Spain, and all the Roman Catholick Princes of the Empire, againſt Cardinal Ottoboni's being Chancellor and Protector of France. At the ſame time they declared, that they will make no further Applications to the Chancery, as long as the management of Affairs continues under his direction. Several other Cardinals have as openly oppoſed that Miniſter, ſo that it is believed he will be obliged to lay down one of thoſe important Poſts. On the 7th Inſtant the Pope heard in the Court of Inquiſition the Diſputes between the Jeſuits and the Dominicans, about worſhipping Confucius in China. The Jeſuits in that Kingdom have ſent their Proteſt to Rome, and appeal to the Pope after a form uſed in ſuch Caſes; but it is not yet known what was determined in this Affair. The King of Portugal hath ſignified to his Holineſs, that he hath ordered his Ships to releaſe and carry home Cardinal Tournon, who is a Priſoner at Macao. Monſignior Albani is preparing his Equipage with all the haſte imaginable, and deſigns to ſet out on his Journey to Vienna in the beginning of the next Month. The laſt Letters from Naples adviſe, that they had not yet ſettled the Impoſt upon Salt, or eſtabliſhed the new Tax upon the Revenues of the Nobility of that Kingdom. Theſe Letters add, that an Engliſh Man of War had taken two French Corn Ships off of Tripani; and that thirteen Engliſh and Dutch Men of War were Cruizing on the Coaſt of Barbary, where they will endeavour to intercept the French Corn Fleet which is bound for Provence.

Whitehall, Auguſt 25. *This Morning an Expreſs arrived here from* Tournay, *and brought the following Advices.*

Tournay, Auguſt 31. N. S. About ſix a Clock this Morning the Enemy beat the Chamade, and deſired to capitulate; Hoſtages were thereupon exchanged on both ſides. Monſieur Dolet and the Marquis de Ravignan, both Majors-General, and four other Officers, came out of the Cittadel; and Major-General Hondorff, with five Officers more on our ſide, were ſent in. Monſieur Dolet, and the Officers of the Enemy who accompanied him, were brought to the Earl of Albemarle's Houſe, where the Duke of Marlborough and the Prince of Savoy were met to receive their Propoſals. They offered to ſurrender the Place, and delivered a Project of a Capitulation, conſiſting of eleven Articles, to the Effect following.

I. That the Chappel ſhould not be made uſe of for the Exerciſe of any other Religion but the Roman Catholick, upon any Pretext whatſoever.

II. That the Marquis de Surville, Monſieur de Meſgrigny, and all the General Officers, and others, both Foot and Dragoons, ſhould march out with Arms and Baggage within three days after the ſigning of the Capitulation, to be conducted to ſome Neighbouring Garriſon.

III. That the Commiſſaries of War, and other Civil Officers attending the Camp, with their Clerks and Papers, ſhould be conducted along with the Garriſon.

IV. That they ſhould have twelve Pieces of Cannon, and ſix Morrars, with Ammunition for twenty Charges, Horſes, Waggons, and other Neceſſaries for that purpoſe, to be furniſhed by the Beſiegers.

V. That the Garriſon ſhould march out, Drums beating, and Colours flying, with the other uſual Marks of Honour, and that every Soldier ſhould be ſupplied with Ammunition ſufficient for twenty Charges.

VI. That